

torpedo, was responsible for the disaster.

Washington was deluged with telegrams during the day. Great numbers congratulated President Wilson for his stand. Congressmen representing districts with large German populations received hundreds of messages from individuals and organizations protesting against any action which might lead to war with Germany.

Members of Congress were reluctant to enter into any discussion of the situation. The address read by President Wilson yesterday was sent to the respective committees dealing with foreign affairs for their information. No formal action on it is possible.

William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, came to Washington today. He did not disclose his plans, but said he had come to render any aid possible to prevent trouble between the United States and Germany.

"I was on my way to New Orleans to deliver an address," he said, "when the news reached me that a crisis in the submarine controversy with Germany had arisen. I canceled all engagements and hurried to Washington, not with any definite plan, but in the hope that I could be of some assistance in preserving peace."

**BRYAN IN CONFERENCE**  
**WITH PROMINENT DEMOCRATS**

"Since my arrival to-day I have had several conferences with prominent Democrats. I expect to have more conferences within the next two days. Beyond that time my plans are indefinite."

"I am hoping for two things in this present grave situation: first, that Germany will accede to the position of the United States; second, that if she does not, diplomatic relations will continue with a view to reaching an amicable settlement of the trouble."

"We must remember that there is nothing final between friends. A rupture between this country and Germany would indeed be unfortunate. If this dispute should end in war, it would be unfortunate."

"We are going to work to preserve peace, if possible. Our plans are tentative, and I cannot discuss them at this time."

"The responsibility for declaring war is upon Congress, not upon the President," said Mr. Bryan in his statement, "and it is fair to assume that when the duty of acting falls upon Congress the President will be willing to refrain from embarrassing Congress, as he was anxious that he should not be embarrassed."

To-night Mr. Bryan attended a testimonial dinner given to the widow of Joseph Pels, of Philadelphia, founder of a fund for the promotion of the single-tax doctrine. He was so hoarse that he spoke with difficulty, and explained that he had caught cold as a result of having his hair cut while in the West.

In a speech at the dinner to-night, Mr. Bryan declared it could be a crime for the United States to enter the present war under any circumstances. He insisted that harm done America by any of the belligerents had been incident to their war, in which the United States was not interested.

**RUSSIAN TROOPS**  
**ARRIVE IN FRANCE**  
**TO ASSIST ALLIES**  
(Continued from First Page.)

In France, I bow before the Russian flag, upon which there soon will be inscribed the glorious names of our victories."

No exact details are yet available regarding the number of Russian troops brought in. They will be used to fill in gaps on the western front caused by the recent fighting.

The arrival of these soldiers has made a profound impression in France, which is deeply moved by this manifestation of Russia's good will in the substantial form of fighting men. Their arrival is regarded here as an event of great importance and of significance, both from a military and political standpoint.

It represents realization of hopes aroused early in the war by reports that large bodies of Russians were coming.

The Russians came on a great flotilla of transports. Not a single word of their coming was permitted to become generally known until they actually had concluded the journey, and were landing on French soil.

**RECEIVE TREMENDOUS**  
**OVAATION IN MARSEILLES**  
MARSEILLES, April 20.—Russian troops began debarking at this port at noon.

The transports bearing the Russian troops drew up at the quay, where French troops, headed by the Sixth Hussars and the One Hundred and Fifteenth Territorials, lined the landing to extend a hearty welcome. The sailors of the French fleet in the harbor manned the yardarms of their vessels, and the bands of the fleet took up the Russian national anthem as the first transport, La Touche Treville, drew up.

The Russian officers and sailors were lined up along the decks and on the bridges of the transports, and the Russian bands played the "Marseillaise."

As the debarkation began cheers went up from the Russians on the transports.

General Lochewsky commanded the Russian forces. He was received with military honors by General Menassier, Governor of Marseilles, and General Guerin, representing General Joffre. A notable gathering of Russian and French officials joined in an exchange of salutations, and the Russian and French soldiers cried in salutes while the cannon roared in salvos of salute.

The Russians were given a tremendous ovation as they marched from the quay to the Boulevard Maritime, where the flags were waving and vast crowds assembled. They presented a sturdy appearance as they swung along, waving their hands in answer to the enthusiastic cheering of the populace. The men were taken to a camp which had been previously prepared for their reception and contains every convenience for camp life.

One of the happiest greetings they received was the appearance in a daily Russian newspaper, started for their benefit, of the news that Trebizond had been captured by their brother soldiers in the east.

Among other preparations for the Russians is a Russian church similar to the Orthodox Church in Paris.

Throughout the afternoon the crowds surrounded the camp and kept up a

continuous demonstration of enthusiasm.

**GERMAN TROOPS BROUGHT FROM OTHER POINTS**

PARIS, April 20.—French resistance in the region of Verdun is compelling the German general staff to withdraw large forces from the Tenth Army in Macedonia and Serbia and in Russia, according to information obtained today from the highest military authorities here. The first division of the First German Army Corps and Division are said to be among the troops which have just been brought from the other fronts. The Eighteenth Army Corps, and the Eleventh Bavarian Division, it is declared, have been brought from Serbia.

**FRENCH ON OFFENSIVE**  
**IN VERDUN REGION**

PARIS, April 20.—French troops took the offensive last night in the Verdun region on the right bank of the Meuse. The War Office announcement this afternoon says that they captured parts of German trenches, occupied a redoubt and took several hundred prisoners.

The statement follows:

"In the Argonne, at Haute Chevauchée, there has been some mine work, which resulted to our advantage. We caused the explosion of a small mine which destroyed some subterranean works of the enemy."

"On the left bank of the River Meuse the bombardment of our second line continued last night. On the right bank of the river our troops attacked evening delivered a spirited attack on German positions northwest of the pond of Vaux. This operation made it possible for us to occupy certain sections of the German trenches, as well as a fortified redoubt. In the course of this action, which caused heavy losses to the enemy, we took prisoner ten officers, sixteen under-officers and 214 men. In addition to this, we captured several machine guns, and a certain quantity of war material."

"In the Woëvre district our artillery has directed a concentrated fire upon the communicating roadways of the enemy."

"There has been no event of importance on the remainder of the front."

**BRITISH TRENCHES OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS**

BERLIN, April 20 (via London).—British trenches for a distance of 600 meters between Langemark and Ypres, Belgium, have been occupied by German troops, according to the official statement given out at the army headquarters to-day.

The official statement says:

"Western front: In the Ypres salient, German patrols succeeded at several points in penetrating the English trenches. In one instance on the high road between Langemark and Ypres, they occupied about 600 meters of the enemy's positions, and firmly maintained them against several grenade attacks. At this point and near Willebe and south of Ypres the number of prisoners taken amounted altogether to one officer and 108 men. We also captured two machine guns."

"East of France-Mont a quantity of gas directed by the enemy last night against our trenches only spread into the trenches of the French themselves."

"In the Meuse sector the enemy directed a lively artillery fire against the positions which we had captured from him on the east bank of the river."

"In the Gaillette wood a preparatory artillery fire of the enemy developed toward evening into a strong attack. In a salient corner the attack reached into our trenches. Otherwise, it was repulsed with heavy, sanguinary losses to the French. A few prisoners also were taken."

"In the Woëvre plain and on the hills east of Verdun, an artillery battle is being continued with the greatest violence by both sides, but there has been no infantry activity."

"Eastern and Balkan theaters: There is nothing to report."

**HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND YPRES IS REPORTED**

LONDON, April 23.—The British official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium issued to-night reports quite heavy fighting around Ypres. The Germans succeeded in penetrating the British line, capturing two craters and one trench. At other points they were repulsed.

The statement follows:

"Last night the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, attacked our line about Ypres at four points—St. Eloi, the Bluff, Willebe and on the Ypres-Langemark road."

"His infantry penetrated our line, but has been ejected everywhere except at St. Eloi, where he captured two craters, and on the Ypres-Langemark road, where he retains one trench."

"Near Mametz a hostile raid failed to reach our trenches."

"There has been some mining activity about the quarries and south of Givenchy-en-Gohelle, in which we had the advantage."

**GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY PREVAILS WEST OF MEUSE**

PARIS, April 20.—The War Office communication reads:

"In the Argonne our artillery cannonaded the roads of communication behind the enemy front and the Malancourt wood."

"West of the Meuse great artillery activity prevailed in the sector of hill No. 204 and Avocourt. An attack launched by us in the region of Le Mort Homme enabled us to drive the enemy out of some sections of a trench occupied by him on April 10."

"East of the Meuse a violent bombardment occurred in the region of Douaumont and Vaux. There were some artillery gusts in the Woëvre."

"The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front."

**Chisholm—Averill.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 20.—John Massey Chisholm, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Annie Bradshaw Averill, of this city, were married last night at the home of Charles Garner, on Garrett Street, the ceremony being performed by Rev. L. T. Williams, pastor of the First Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm will make their home in Washington.

**Walker—Breckhead.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 20.—E. W. Walker and Miss Sallie Magruder Breckhead, of Profit, this county, were married this morning at the parsonage of the First Methodist Church, Rev. L. T. Williams officiating.

**VON DER GOLTZ DETAILS**  
**EXTENT OF OPERATIONS**

English Government Makes Public Sworn Statement of German Agent.

**BERNSTORFF'S NAME APPEARS**

Scheme for Invasion of Canada by Reservists, Added by Tenth Warships in Pacific, Proposed on Advice of Ambassador.

LONDON, April 20.—The government last night made public a lengthy statement by Herst von der Goltz, secret agent of the German government, and now in the United States under arrest, giving details of his operations in this country.

The statement gives the names and dates in connection with his operation. The government prefaces it with the manner of his arrest in England.

The preface says that when Von der Goltz was shown a check signed by Captain von Papez which had been seized at Falmouth he admitted his involvement, and asked to be allowed to make a voluntary confession. He then spent the night of January 31 in compiling a statement, to which he swore to.

The memorandum remarks:

"Von der Goltz's statement is a detailed corroboration in the Von Papez checks which he could not have known were in the possession of the British authorities."

The statement of Von der Goltz as given out is, in part, as follows:

"On August 31, 1914, I left the Mexican army on leave and arrived at El Paso, where Consul Knuck directed me to report to Von Papez. After visiting Washington and Ashbury Park, I stopped at the Holland House, in London."

"I visited Vice-Consul Kraske, who suggested that I avoid being seen about the consulate, and he would notify me when to meet Von Papez. A few days later I met Von Papez. I was asked my opinion of a scheme suggested by a certain Schumacher for raiding towns on the coast of the Great Lakes with a motor-boat armed with machine guns. The proposal later was rejected, owing to the embassy receiving unfavorable information about Schumacher."

"I was then requested to assist in a scheme for the invasion of Canada by a force recruited from reservists of the United States, aided by the German warships then in the Pacific."

**SCHEME IS PROPOSED ON**  
**ADVICE OF BERNSTORFF**

"This scheme was proposed by Von Papez and Roy-Ed on the advice of Bernstorff."

"Next Von Papez asked me to confer with two Irishmen who proposed the dynamiting of railway junctions, grain elevators and the canals connecting the Great Lakes. It was hoped to terrify Canada to prevent the Dominion from aiding the mother country."

"I had maps and details of the plan. Before going to Baltimore to consult I employed one man, Charles Tucker, alias Tuschmeier, an assistant. I then went to Baltimore and consulted Luederitz, who obtained passport in the name of Taylor. He also introduced me to the captain of a German ship at that time in the harbor, proposing that I make use of part of his crew and one officer."

"Returning to New York, I selected three men to assist me, and acquainted them with part of the details of the scheme. I received a check from Von Papez, which was cashed for me by Mr. Stallford, a member of a German club."

"Regarding the material, arms and dynamite needed, Von Papez informed me that Captain Tauscher, of Krupp's Agency, had agreed to furnish them. I saw Tauscher. He gave me a letter of introduction to the Du Pont Powder Co., recommending B. H. Taylor & Co., and supplied me with an order to the man in charge of dynamite barges lying on the New Jersey side of the Statue of Liberty."

"Tauscher told me he would send pistols by messenger to Hoboken to be delivered there to one of my agents at a certain restaurant, as he was liable to punishment if he delivered them in New York without a permit."

**HIRES MOTOR-BOAT IN ORDER**  
**TO GET THE DYNAMITE**

"In order to get the dynamite it was necessary to hire a motor-boat at a place near One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Street, Harlem, and put the dynamite aboard in suitable cases. After getting the explosive, I went by taxi-cab with two suit cases to the German club, and saw Von Papez. I then took the dynamite to my rooms, where I also kept a portion of the arms packed in a small portmanteau. The remainder were in the keeping of two agents, one being Mr. Fritzen, the discharged purser of a Russian steamer, the other a Mr. Busse, a commercial agent who formerly lived in England."

"The only other agent I employed was C. Covani, who attended me personally, Tucker not being trusted with any of those things."

"Two or three days later I received from Von Papez from his rooms at the club, in the presence of Fritzen and Covani, a supply of generators and wire, which I took to my rooms in a taxi-cab. A few days later we left the Grand Central Station for Buffalo, Fritzen, Busse and Tucker taking care of the munitions, Covani acting as driver."

"A few days later I hired rooms at 17 Delaware Avenue. I had the dynamite brought there, and spent some days gathering information about the precautions taken by Covani. Then I myself and my agents went to Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 15."

"While still in Buffalo I received a

**"The American Government"**  
**Book Coupon,**  
**April 21**

50c Fifty cents and six copies of different dates from the Morning and Sunday editions will secure "The American Government," by Frederic C. Howe, when presented at The Times-Dispatch Office.

"The American Government" contains 388 pages (size 8 1/2 x 12 inches), 20 full page illustrations, 30 chapters. It is bound in a cloth cover and is a dollar book.

If book is ordered by mail, send six coupons with 50 cents (the 10 cents extra is for postage) to The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Virginia.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

telegram from Von Papez, signed Stefan, informing me that a lawyer, John Ryan, had money and instructions. I received the money, but no instructions. Being thrown on my own resources, I determined to reconnoiter the terrain where I wanted to act, but on the 25th Ryan summoned me.

"Having received private information that the first Canadian contingent had left Valcartier Camp, I knew I should be ready, as the subject of my enterprise was thus removed. Ryan handed me a telegram of recall."

"As my funds were insufficient, I discharged both the lawyer and the chauffeur and left the munitions in the keeping of an aviator, who was manager of Pals's restaurant at Niagara Falls, and returned to New York."

**TO PROCEED TO GERMANY**

"Von Papez now directed me to proceed to Germany. He said he would arrange with Bernstorff for my passage. I paid off Covani, directing him to remove from the house at 113 or 115 Fifteenth Street, New York, two suit cases filled with dynamite. Whether he had complied I do not know, as I sailed the 8th of October for Italy. Since that time I have had no communication with Von Papez."

"Von der Goltz appends to the foregoing statement 'some facts possibly of importance,' including the following:

"Information, the accuracy of which I have no reason to doubt, makes me believe that the United States Secret Service knew about the matter from beginning to end, and was watching in New York, Baltimore and Buffalo. I told Von Papez so. He said the men had orders to watch me, but on no account to interfere."

"I received no remuneration, except expenses, which only once was paid by check, all other payments being in United States notes. I was frequently present when Von Papez received information from abroad and made plans, who came to see him about matters connected with German, Irish and other associations. Von Papez told me he was short of money until Dr. Dernburg arranged matters."

The statement ends as follows:

"I make these statements on the distinct understanding that the statements are not to be used against me; that I am not to be prosecuted for participation in any action directed against the allies, and that the promise has been made to me that I am not to be extradited to any country where I am liable to punishment for political offense, is made on behalf of His Majesty's government."

**GIVES TABLE OF NAMES**  
**OF PERSONS IMPLICATED**

The following table of names of persons implicated, written by Von der Goltz, is attached to the statement:

"Busse, New York—received passport; recommended Covani."

"Fritzen, New York—received and transported dynamite; tried to blackmail me."

"Tucker, New York—acquainted with the general scheme as proposed by Tuite."

"Busse, New York—went to Du Pont's and Tauscher for political participation in any action directed against the allies, and that the promise has been made to me that I am not to be extradited to any country where I am liable to punishment for political offense, is made on behalf of His Majesty's government."

"Covani, New York—acted as secretary."

"Hausmann, New York—knew of scheme; offered to supply guns."

"Luederitz—proposed passport; paid men from steamer."

"Tauscher—acquainted with scheme; supplied pistols and orders for dynamite."

"Papez—supplied money; instigator and general chief."

"Consul, St. Paul—Informed of plans; offered to assist me."

"Consul, Chicago—the same; United States Secret Service knew all about it."

"Tuite, New York—made proposals; supplied maps, diagrams of canals, etc."

"Semon, Buffalo—knew scheme; assisted by his knowledge of terrain."

"Ryan, Buffalo—received money and

Instructions from Papez.

"Captain Hecker, New York—released by British on parole to stay in New York; knew of scheme and assisted."

"Employee of Tauscher, of Luederitz, and officers of ship—mostly acquainted with scheme."

An appendix to the white paper containing the foregoing gives a dozen names and addresses found in Von der Goltz's notebook, among them the following:

"Schumacher, Eldenbower River Farm, Ore.; T. P. Tuite, 372 West 120th Street; A. A. Fritzen, care Weiland, 1202 Avenue Forty-second Street, Brooklyn (this is an address in given); Busse, World Building, Frederick House, 222 West Twenty-fourth Street; Karl Buck, 843 West End Avenue; J. D. Seemer, 606 Bresbane Building, Buffalo."

**NEGRO'S PLEA FOR LIFE**  
**AVAILS HIM NOTHING**  
(Continued from First Page.)

of the girl assaulted, and at whose house the prisoner spent the night before the assault, and from whom the gun with which he terrorized the children was borrowed, was asked if he could identify the negro. He replied: "Yes, but he is," and pointing a finger of scorn at the prisoner, said directly to him: "You are a mean nigger; you lied to me; you told me you was a good man and a member of the church and would do nothing wrong."

The judge and lawyers called to Cook to stop, but old Jim said this was before he could be hushed up. The honesty and straightforwardness of the old negro made of him one of the best witnesses and impressed all with his sincerity.

Another dramatic incident took place when the twelve-year-old brother of the negro's victim was asked to identify the accused from among the several negroes sitting in a row. He first pointed to the prisoner, and upon being asked to go close to the one he pointed at, walked up to Williams, and putting his finger upon his head, said: "This is the one." When the boy touched the head of the prisoner with his finger the man was seen to shudder as with a chill. A murmur of satisfaction ran through the courtroom when the girl scene was enacted.

The girl upon whom the assault was committed was not brought to court as a witness, it being deemed unnecessary to subject her either to the gaze of the crowd or the ordeal of reciting the circumstances, as her sister and brother were both eyewitnesses to the crime. When her sister was placed upon the stand the room was cleared of all except officials and newspaper men. Her mother was allowed to sit with her while she was giving in her testimony.

Immediately after the trial the prisoner was placed in an automobile and the return trip to Richmond was begun. The prisoner was brought up by automobile from that city last night, reaching the courthouse about 5 o'clock this morning.

**NEW JURY SUMMONED**  
**TO CORRECT INDICTMENT**

After the beginning of the trial it was discovered that the indictment stated that the assault was committed upon the sister, the Commonwealth's attorney having gotten her name instead of the name of the girl actually assaulted.

A new grand jury was at once summoned from the crowd and a new indictment was brought in. This delayed the trial considerably, as every preliminary had to be gone over again. The case finally was given to the jury at 4:25 and the verdict was returned in thirteen minutes.

In making his address to the jury the Commonwealth's attorney congratulated the people of the county on the very orderly manner in which they had conducted themselves during the trying ordeal through which they had passed, and especially on the good order prevailing during the trial.

**Sheriff Sullivan, of Nottoway County, brought the prisoner to the Henrico County Jail last night shortly after 9 o'clock, arriving by the Norfolk and Western train from Nottoway Court-house. He will be held in the jail here for safekeeping until taken to the penitentiary.**

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**Indigestion. One package**  
**proves it. 25c at all druggists.**

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Hinod.

Save, Save, Save

We invite your business.

**BROADWAY NATIONAL BANK**  
"The Place for My Savings,"  
Main and Fifteenth.

**PURSUIT OF VILLA**  
**BY U. S. SOLDIERS**  
**AT A STANDSTILL**  
(Continued from First Page.)

lie in this country. On Monday an American who visited General Gutierrez was greeted with this remark: "Well, I suppose the Mexican situation has become of minor importance now that the United States is going to war with Germany."

The Americans who returned here said that the Mexicans were being kept fully acquainted with every step in the negotiations between Berlin and Washington through an official agency in Mexico City, and that they knew more about the crisis between the United States and Germany than they did about the pursuit of Villa.

Major J. M. Carpio, of General Obregon's staff, who is in El Paso, issued a statement to-night denying the reported stories that General Obregon is hostile to the United States. The last of the stories, and the one which reached wide credence, was that Carranza's Minister of War has issued a proclamation calling on all Mexicans to unite and drive the Americans from Mexico.

**NEW QUARTERS, BIGGER FORCE.**  
**FOR WILLIAMSBURG OFFICE**

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., April 20.—The new quarters in Hotel McGinnis, which will be occupied by the Williamsburg post-office May 1, is rapidly being remodeled. Williamsburg, which will be a second-class office after July 1, will have an up-to-date post-office for the first time in its history. The business of the office has greatly increased and an additional clerk will be added to the force on May 1. Mr. Smith, having been appointed to the position.

**JUDGE SMITH BADLY INJURED**  
**WHEN CAR TURNS OVER**  
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., April 20.—While driving his car from his home in Yorktown to Williamsburg this morning Judge Sydney Smith was badly injured about the back and spine

**When his car turned over. The accident happened near a place known as Charles's Corner. People living nearby lifted the machine off the injured man and a telephone message was sent to Williamsburg for Dr. R. P. Egan, who after being treated, Judge Smith was taken back home by Mayor E. W. Burton. Judge Smith was alone in the machine and can give no cause for the accident.**

**Going Down**  
**the Line**  
**at Berry's**

How about this Berry Suit for the younger element, with its small pointed lapels, and its touch of distinction at the cuffs?—or this clean-cut arrangement whose lines are as clean and as smooth as a close shave?—and here's another model of the same sort, cunningly designed for men of robust build who want to look leaner than they are—and deceive the town!—and what snap and style radiate from this, the new Berry pleated-back Suit, which is a business proposition with a strain of sporting blood thrown in! and so on, ad infinitum, which is Latin for latitude and then some!—models innumerable, fabrics without end, colors everlasting, and style incarnate—they are great, and that's all there is to it, and if you are seeking the unusual in clothes Berry's is your only hope!

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**IN**  
**Sterling**  
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SILVER is treasured for its lasting beauty and intrinsic worth.

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**Popular Prices**  
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Money is CONDENSED LIFE. Money is NOT everything, but it STANDS for everything. Money is not virtue, nor religion, nor character, but it may be an AID to all these things.

Save money. Put it in the UNION BANK and let every week add to your store. It will brighten your DAYS, make your NIGHTS peaceful, give you a happier OUTLOOK, and be a FRIEND in need.

Start that account NOW—with

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